The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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The Louisianian.

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One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the olored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostured where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to [illegible] and ensue success.

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aug21 4t

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient *had not been taking* DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting *physicians, druggists* and *themselves*, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will CONTINUE TO DO SO, for they contain the PURE OIL in the BEST AND CHEAPEST form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more OIL OF SANDALWOOD than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the SOLE reason why the PURE OIL is sold CHEAPER in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules ONLY being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

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aug21 4t

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DEPART.

Express	7:50 a. m.
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Express	9:00 p. m.
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☞ Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

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E. D. FROST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

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Express and Mail, daily	8 a. m.
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Through Night Express, daily	4:15 p.m.

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Express and Mail daily	3:25 p m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only	10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily	12 p m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.
oct10 1y

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Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

AND PRINTER,

73 Camp Street,

may29 1y NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME!

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AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 *AND* 83 *CANAL,*

AND 213 *AND* 215 *OLD LEVEE,*

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.

Men's Blue Fannel suits $10 and $15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

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Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.

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Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits $2 50, $3 50, $5.

Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.

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English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.

may8 tf

CRESCENT STORE,

17 BOURBON STREET,

Between Canal and Customhouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

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AT AUCTION PRICES.

may22—6mos

W. B. STEVENSON,

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No. 62 Camp Street,

Next to Picayune Office.

Auctions Three Times a Week.

Private Sales on Commission.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.

The best storage at the very lowest figure. jel2 tf

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

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JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,

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NEW ORLEANS.

☞ AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. ☜

June 6, 1874.

LOUISIANA AND THE NEGRO.

BY COL. C. G. BAYLOR.

[From the Boston Congregationalist.]

Is the negro by nature an idler? Is he by nature a child-man? Is the impulse to self-enjoyment so organically a part of the man, as to make him the slave of self-indulgence and sloth? Are these enfeebling elements of African character intensified by a tropical climate? To each of these questions the Southern Confederate answers "Yea." As the only remedy for the industrial and social evils certain to flow from such elements of character as are thus attributed to the negro, the Confederate statesmen of the South propose the subordination of the "weak"-grained negro to the "strong"-grained white man. This subordination, according to Confederate policy, should be industrial as well as social—political aswell as industrial. And thus we have back upon us in a new form, the old, old issue, which under the anti-slavery controversy in America has for fifty years divided the North and South. In times past it was slavery as against freedom. It was serfdom as against citizenship. As all attempts at compromise in this matter failed in the past, so will they fail now and in the future. The issues involved are too sacred, the interests at stake are too imperial, to admit of compromise. The controversy involves a PRINCIPLE, and the destiny of a RACE. In this principle and this race-destiny, is embraced the fate of the nation itself. Nor can this negro issue be evaded, any more than it can be compromised.

It is not a "colored" question. It is not a question of "African descent." These terms of expression, so often used to conceal a fact, will not avail in this case. The question for America to solve is the negro question. It involves the negro. It involves the right of this man, *as a negro*, to abide under the shadow of the republic, and enjoy, *as a negro*, the same educational, civil and political rights enjoyed by any other law abiding citizen subject to taxation and military service.

This issue of negro serfdom *versus* negro citizenship, which is the culmination of emancipation, has been localized in Louisiana. Here is the political battle-field at the South of the prolonged controversy in America over the negro question. It is this fact which imparts such bitterness and fierceness to the struggle in this State. Both sides to the controversy know that the struggle in Louisiana is a dead struggle. Both sides know that as goes Louisiana, so will go the cause of negro citizenship in every Southern State. Every inch of ground which the negro holds in Louisiana has been fought for at the bowie-knife's point, and the pistol's mouth, from the first massacre of Republicans under Andrew Johnson, down to this day. This struggle in Louisiana is not therefore meaningless. It is not a mere passing incident in Southern reconstruction. Both sides to the struggle see clearly the vitality of the issue in all of its relations, not only as it affects the cause of republican rights and republican equality in the State, but as it effects Southern society at large, and as it effects national politics for all time.

There is a numerous, wealthy and cultured class in New Orleans and throughout the State, composed of established and influential families, representing what is known as its African-creole society. These families are shaded from the purest chocolate black, to the most delicate olive—the golden-haired and blue-eyed Saxon type being often found among them. This free African society existed during slavery, and made rapid advances in culture and refinement and social respectability, notwithstanding the race prejudice which it had to encounter. Emancipation and citizenship lifted the cloud which, under slavery, so long oppressed the cultured men and women of this society. They are now the foremost and most influential representatives in America of the social and political aspirations of the race. They have furnished brave soldiers to the army of freedom, and equally brave political martyrs whose blood has reddened the streets of New Orleans. Such a people—with such antecedents, standing at bay in defense of that which is dearer than life—for that without which there is no life—will not sink back tamely into social menialage, as the political serfs of their oppressors. It will be seen from all this, that a few years more of the political ascendency of the emancipated race in Louisiana must convert this rich State into the very citadel of Southern Republicanism. And the same influences which will thus Republicanize Louisiana, will effect Mississippi, South Carolina, and Florida. These four States are negro States, existing as such, however, under a CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTORATE within the political jurisdiction of the American Union. The existence of these States thus within our political jurisdiction, is, as though before the war, Hayti and St. Domingo had been transplanted to the South and maintained in this position as free negro States, by all the power of the American government. If the wisdom of negro emancipation is vindicated in these four States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida, and the negro thus demonstrates his capacity for self-government, the effect on the South at large must be manifest to the most superficial observer. These free negro States would confront race-aristocracy at the South with a barrier which would make all further efforts for humiliation of the negro simply hopeless. These negro States would become so many centers of influence on the side of progress and civilization, and which the party of caste at the South could neither resist nor control. Nothing short of an armed invasion of these States and the subversion of their free-governments by force, could save the white aristocracy from final overthrow.

The matter in controversy in this State, so far as they affect national politics, can be briefly stated. The negroes are in majority, and the negroes are Republicans. The maintenance of the four negro governments of Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida, and which turns on the Louisiana question, desectionizes the South, and thus prevents the late slave States from ever again wielding the compact sectional influence they once exerted over national affairs. These negro States must therefore be subverted before the Confederates can carry out their policy. The pride of the Southern aristocracy depends on it; the hope of the national Democratic party depends on it; the final expulsion of the Republican party from power depends on it. There can be but one wise policy for the Confederates to pursue under these circumstances. That policy has been inaugurated in Louisiana. It consists in claiming that the intelligence and property of the State should be allowed to govern the majority of its people. Slavery having enriched the "master" race, and kept the negro in ignorance, this policy is as safe as it is plausible. Never before have the trained and skilful political leaders of the South exhibited so clearly their consummate ability as political diplomats, as in the formation of this Louisiana issue. The issue, as it affects national politics, can be reduced to two general headings:

The majority in Louisiana has no right to govern the State, because this majority is composed of negroes.

This majority has no right to govern the State, because it is uncultured and poor.

The first branch of this issue involves the integrity of emancipation, the second the integrity of republican institutions. If the emancipated negro is not entitled to the right of self-government in Louisiana, he is not entitled to the exercise of this right anywhere. If the cultured, property-owning few possess the exclusive right to rule in Louisiana, the same cultured and property-owning few possess the same right of rule in Massachusetts and in old England.

To admit the Confederate claim as thus put forward in the Louisiana case, is, therefore, to remand the negro to the political custody of his former master, and to proclaim that the republican idea of a government of the people for the people, by the people must be taken *cum grano salis*; that the "people" in this case must be *white* people, and not only white people but "cultured" people, belonging to the property-owning class. Such an admission will practically undo all that has been accomplished by emancipation; it will re-sectionalize the late slave States as a compact balance of power in American politics in alliance with the Catholic democracy of the North, this alliance being supported by a powerful aristocratic sentiment all over the nation.

I cannot conclude this correspondence without bearing testimony to the character of the negro citizen in the Southern States. Nowhere during my recent tour through the South did I find any evidence to sustain the theory that he is either an idler or a child-man; on the contrary I found him industrious, law-abiding, and provident. No intelligent and impartial observer can travel through the South without bearing the same testimony to the self-respecting manhood of the former slave. The rice, sugar and tobacco and cotton crops of the new South furnish an argument *en masse* against the charge that the negro is an idler. The fact that the Freedman's Saving Bank failed, is no evidence of improvidence on the part of the negro. He did his part well in that. From first to last he piled up over $25,000,000 out of his hard earnings in that Bank. The white man did the disreputable work, in this case. Everywhere throughout the South schools are increasing, and Christian homes are multiplying among the emancipated people; while a pure, simple, and rational worship of God is taking the place of the old idea of worship which obtained among the negroes in the days of bondage.

Having been reared a slave-holder and a life-long upholder of the theory that the negro must, for his own good and the good of society, be SUBORDINATED in some form to the white man, I have watched the developement of free-labor at the South with deep interest, especially from the day that American citizenship was engrafted on negro emancipation. With this two-fold experience before me, I have no hesitation in saying that negro emancipation is a success, and that this uplifting of the negro involves the highest good of the whites of the South; indeed, it is only by lifting the negro that we can lift the whites.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

As stated, the LOUISIANIAN last week received the proceedings of the late convention of colored men held in Augusta of that State on the 7th and 8th insts. The proceedings indicate the convention an exceedingly able body. About one hundred delegates were present. Our correspondent writes, "the ability displayed in argument and discussion was astonishing." During its deliberations the convention was visited by the citizens generally, the white Georgians seeming as much surprised and pleased, in the local sense of gratification at talent evinced, as were friends and sympathizers:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, READ BEFORE THE CONVENTION BY H. M. TURNER, LL. D.

WHEREAS, On or about the 20th of August, a report was raised that the colored people of Middle Georgia were banding together for the purpose of inaugurating war upon the whites, and instituting a barbarous and servile insurrection for the extermination of the same; and

Whereas, It has been charged and published to the world, that the so-called insurrectionists not only contemplated the perpetration of deeds of rapine and horror upon the white men and property of the State, but sought the lives of the helpless women and innocent children, a crime which is not only in violation of law, a disgrace to civilization, but one at which a savage might shudder; and

Whereas, It was charged that we, the colored people, desired to assassinate and murder the whites, for the purpose of taking their lands, mules, houses, and other property; and that we had already organized and commenced the pillage and plunder; and

Whereas, Such a charge was never made against us in the days of slavery, when we were subjected to every species of inhuman treatment, and torn from our parents, wives, and children, and all that we had dear on earth, and when we had it in our power to lay the State in ashes with the torch and match and to scatter death and destruction broadcast through the land, and send the shafts of horror with starvation and appall to every door; and

Whereas, The insurrection charged upon the colored people has not resulted in killing, or maiming, bruising, or attempting to perpetrate any violence or harm upon a solitary white individual, male or female, nor in finding in the possession of the colored people any arms or weapons which could be construed into an intention to commit violence; and

Whereas, The letters and papers said to have been found, which revealed the plot of an insurrection, bore upon their face such indubitable evidences of forgery and perjury, that the prosecution dared not present them in the court, at the late trial; and

Whereas, There was not a first class white person in any way connected with raising the report, or appeared upon the witness stand, or even gave credence to the rumor, showing that the whole affair emanated from the scallion whites who manufactured the same to gain notoriety and vent their spleen against the colored race, being incapable of rising above a mean act; and

Whereas, The following persons have been murdered, viz: Robert Troop, Morris Troop, Rev. Counsel Oliver, of Laurens county, and Rev. Washington Scott of Burke, and the two men found dead in a pound in Washington county; and other outrages too numerous to mention, such as shooting, whipping, clubbing, stabbing, etc.

Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, representing the various sections of the State, and more especially the portion where the so-called insurrection is said to have existed, *deny the charge in toto*, and brand the false and malicious rumor as a public slander, fabricated and heralded abroad by a set of wicked and mischievous parties to frighten the women, arouse the passions of the whites, and the better to enable them to expend their diabolical hate in murderous assaults upon the colored race.

Resolved, That we unequivocally protest against the persecution to which many of our brethren have been lately subjected in Washington, Johnson, Burke, and other counties, in Middle Georgia, under the false and malicious charge of an attempt to incite an insurrection, when there never has been one justifiable reason to suspect it.

Resolved, That the imprisonment of seventy-nine colored men in the county of Washington and over two hundred in other adjacent counties, when it has appeared by legal investigation (our enemies being in the main judges) that there was no excuse for holding any for trial, was an offense against liberty, justice and humanity, and merits the condemnation of the whole country and civilized world.

Resolved, That while we overlook those of our white citizens who were excited by false rumors and reports, to resentment and enmity towards our innocent brethren, we demand of them as an atonement for this grievous wrong that they detect, expose, and punish the wicked authors of those reports and their principal abettors.

Resolved, That the persecution of which we complain, formed a part of a nefarious conspiracy against the lives and reputation of colored citizens, which was to effect its objects by forgery, perjury and murder under the forms of law, and, since it has been happily defeated, we call upon the Governor of this State to show as much energy and zeal in bringing these conspirators to justice as he showed against their intended victims. Otherwise we shall take it for granted that he was *particeps criminis* to the fiendish plot.

Resolved, That we join in the praise that has been bestowed upon his Honor, Herschel V. Johnson for the ability and impartiality with which he presided in the late trial in Washington and Johnson counties, and thank the jurors who rendered a righteous verdict of acquittal, but we regret that simple justice in a judge, and integrity in jurors where colored men are concerned, are deemed so extraordinary as to call for special admiration.

Resolved, That colored citizens have the same right, as other citizens, to drills, parades, processions, uniforms, arms, societies open and secret, public meetings, opinions, and free discussions upon all subjects, and that any attempt by the whites to abridge or prevent these rights and privileges is a violation of law, an outrage upon our liberties contrary to the constitution of our State and of the United States. And further, we declare before God and the world, that we will not be deprived of them, and to their maintenance we pledge our lives and honors.

Resolved, That neither the past nor present disposition of the colored citizens of Georgia, as a body justifies those who charge us with wanting in the duties of citizenship. We are in favor of order, quiet and industry. We expect, and always have, to get land [illegible] or other property

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

OUR AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen are authorized Agents of the LOUISIANIAN:

Hon. T. B. Stamps, Carrollton, General Agent.
Ma. J. L. Fernandez, New Orleans.
John Roseborough, Esq., New Orleans.
Hon. Robert Gouchard, St. Bernard parish.
Hon. E. B. Tarbett, Port Hudson, La.
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Ma. Harry Lott, St. Tammany.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

OBITUARY.

GEN. A. E. BARBER.

In this city on the night of the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, departed this life Gen. A. E. Barber, in the 56th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Kentucky; born a bondman in Louisville, and spending the early years of an eventful, and serviceable life in that city. Arriving at the age of manhood his occupation for years was on the river steamers plying the Mississippi. Here he obtained in a rough and hardy school that insight into character and knowledge of men which in after life became so useful to himself and those in whose cause he gave such positive adhesion. The close of the war and reconstruction found Gen. Barber, a citizen of New Orleans, endowed with a rugged physical, and sound mental structure; schooled in slavery's stern experience, and fitted to assume the trusts the National Government in its necessity was forced to impose on him and others of our race. With that appreciation of men and keen perception for service which marked and distinguished the public career of Governor Warmoth, General Barber, when in 1870, nominated and elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, representing the Third Ward of our city, was soon thereafter given other important posts: made Brigadier General of militia and Harbor Master, he was, during the Republican service of Governor Warmoth, one of that gentleman's most esteemed and influential coadjutors. In 1872-3, the Fusion movement and defection of honored and trusted leaders of the Republican party gave to General Barber his opportunity. With a patriotism and devotion to the true interests of his State and people worthy of the good citizen he was, spurning all offers of personal advancement or interests, he threw all the energies of a loyal heart into the Right, and battled manfully for success. In 1873, among the prominent colored citizens sent North to represent Republicans and loyal government in Louisiana, he became noted among his compeers for the consideration and approbation given the ex-slave and State Senator by the large and appreciative audiences assembled in Cooper Institute New Yotk, and elsewhere in other Northern cities. Returned home he justly received the thanks of his constituents, and Republicans generally, for his efforts in their behalf. Last year his senatorial term expired. Declining renomination he sought and accepted the relegation to private life, those "who knew not Joseph," wished to accord him. Faithful and true, filling the post of duty whether as Senator or citizen with loyalty and zeal he honestly performed his part: conscious of errors he might commit, but ever ready to undo them, and always zealous for the sacred rights of manhood and citizenship entrusted to his care. Sick comparatively a short time before his fatal illness, he yet knew the sands of his life were numbered, and made his preparations accordingly for setting his house in order. Blessed with the testimony of peace with God, he arranged his earthly affairs, providing, as the departing husband could, for the future care of the bereaved widow. A prominent Mason, member of the Richmond Lodge and Ezra Chapter in this city the funeral obsequies of the deceased were befitting the end of the remarkable life he had led. The sorrow stricken widow, while having our sympathy and those of her friends and the community generally in her bereavement, can receive from God alone in his fostering care comfort for her sad [illegible]. To Him we reverently commend her.

A JOURNALISTIC MUMMY.

As a matter of grave interest to the New Orleans public, the *Picayune* of last Tuesday published with strong evidences of gratulation, a sort of journalistic rubbing of hands and "I told you so" manner, the following paragraph of the city charter of Chicago, adopted January 1, 1866:

It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide one or more schools for the instruction of negro and mulatto children, to be kept in a separate building to be provided for that purpose, at which colored pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years, residing in any school district in said city, shall be allowed to attend; and hereafter, it shall not be lawful for such pupils to attend any public school in the city of Chicago at which white children are taught, after a school for the instruction of negro and mulatto children has been provided.

The production of this clause of an old charter of a Northern city, passed by that same Democratic party which to-day affirms "equal and exact civil and political rights to all citizens" has about the same effect as the publication of some particular section of the Black Code, infamous in the annals of Louisiana, would now create upon the general public.

An evidence of the darkness and degradation of the foul wrong for which the American people, North and South, have suffered so terribly, it is neither a pleasant memory, nor politically beneficial, in endorsement, to any party in active existence at present. But the *Picayune* in veneration of the past, peculiar to dotage, reproduced the above paragraph for the purpose of adorning a tale, if not to point a moral. The impression sought to be created is, that Chicago, a progressive Northwestern city, largely populated by German Americans and under Republican government, was unjustly denying to a class of its citizens equal educational privileges.

A metropolitan journal published in the chief city of the South, and claiming "the largest circulation in the Southwest," 'tis a sad reflection on the intelligence and acumen of our city daily press to have such ignorance paraded by the special organ of "this people." Wonderful, that the *Picayune* doesn't know that the same charter, it quotes with such pride, was repealed the following year, 1867; and that since the beginning of the year 1868, the public schools of Chicago have been common to the children of all citizens, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition.

Strange, passing strange! for we remember at the time the action of the German citizens of the great Lake City was much commented on by the Democratic press. The writer with several other Southern Republicans in 1868, while delegates to the Presidential nominating convention, was introduced by Mr. Herman Raster, editor then and now of the *Staats Zeitung*, an influential journal of Illinois, to the public school system of Chicago. The mixed or common school feature was particularly commended. Mr. Raster alluded with glowing satisfaction to the successful efforts of German citizens to the abolishment of separate and colored schools; and particularly remarked the fact that the best men, of even then the Democratic party, endorsed so wise and just a provision.

But the *Picayune* seems to be particularly blind to progress made in this matter. The other day it alluded to the separate, colored, schools of San Francisco. At exactly the moment too, when the school board of that city abolished class distinctions and opened the doors of the public schools alike to all children. In the Democratic State of California, such is the force of Republican sentiment, that there exists to-day in no town of any importance in that commonwealth, any public school not open to the children of white and black citizens in common. With a prevision commendable to the people of that State political parties there appreciate so clearly the influence of public education that they have with hearty accord abolished distinctions begotten of slavery and owing existence to a condition of society justly consigned to oblivion; and which now in citizenship and the potency of the ballot could not in reason prevail.

COLORED GEORGIANS.

The proceedings of the late Georgia Convention of Colored men as published in our columns this week should be carefully read by all our readers. With masterly precision the members of that convention have presented the country so vivid and unexaggerated a picture of the condition of affairs there that all the Nordhoffs, or other superficial, surface gleaners in the country will not be able to gainsay it.

The undisputed, plain, judicial fact is stated, and Georgia, the aims and purpose of a revived Southern Confederacy, and oligarchical leaders, so depicted, that he is a fool indeed who does not heed the significance of these truths. To the independent voters of the country, and those timid, time serving leaders of the Republican party who would sacrifice loyal government in the South to the folly of their ill digested ideas the Georgia Convention is an appropriate rebuke. It evidences more true manhood and appreciation of American citizenship among the colored people of that State, than, under similar circumstances, we have observed either among our own or other classes of citizens any where within the country. All hail the colored Georgians! There is yet life in that State, and under the blessings of God with a people so wisely led, and with such stern purpose and sober determination as citizens there cannot fail to come, shall Republican government continue, that justice now so foully denied.

ASSESSMENTS.

We notice with pleasure that our genial and courteous friend George E. Paris, Esq., State Assessor for the Second District, has received a unanimous vote of thanks from the Executive Council of the Property-Holders Union, for the fair, liberal, and equitable manner in which he assessed the property in his district.

In view of the great depreciation of property, and when it is well known that the most desirable will not command half of the price paid for it a few years ago, it is neither fair nor just to assess it at such figures. We believe a majority of the Board of Assessors understand and appreciate this fact, and that they will take for their guide the *present value* of property, which should be ascertained, not by the price paid for it years ago, but by the amount of money the owner would realize on it if sold now Such a course on their part will be just and equitable, commend them to the community, and tend largely to the pacification of property-holders, whose burdens are heavy and grievous.

It is so seldom that a Republican official—no matter how efficient—receives favorable mention from the source that this compliment to Mr. Paris proceeds, that we deem it worthy of comment; and, in our opinion, a little more of this sort of thing would do more to secure an impartial discharge of public functions by officials than the exhaustion of the vocabulary of abuse.

A PLEA FOR ASSASSINATION.

The Shreveport *Times* of the 19th has a leading editorial which coolly advises the forcible overthrow of the negro vote in Louisiana. It is a piece of satanic writing as bold as any we have seen in many a day. It is seditious, brutal, disgraceful, and illustrates the extent to which liberty of speech can be abused. Here are provisions of the United States Constitution assuring the political equality of every citizen of the land. Those provisions are theoretically accepted by all parties and by all classes, including that for which the Shreveport editor speaks. There are none more ready than he to proclaim their submission to and acquiesence in the constitutional amendments; and yet in a newspaper pretending to represent the public sentiment of the Southern people this man boldly proclaims the doctrine of extermination against a *majority* of the people of Louisiana.

"The sum and substance of our side of the argument is," he says, "that the white people of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina have one of two things to do. They must either assert and *establish* their supremacy in their respective States or abandon them to the negroes."

Now in each of the states named the colored race are in a large majority. How does the editor of the Shreveport *Times* propose to establish "white supremacy? He answers this himself, frankly, shamelessly, thus:

We must meet the issue that is upon us, and we must meet it honestly, squarely, and courageously. We must fight the devil with fire if we would whip. * * We must appeal to higher law, as the Felicianas have done.

How the "Felicianas" appealed to the "higher law" has been told in our dispatches. They have brutally shot down innocent colored men, driven the Judge of the Circuit Court from his home, murdered the Sheriff, and even imbued their hands in the blood of innocent women to carry out their designs. This is the "higher law" which the cowardly and contemptible poltroon who edits the Shreveport *Times* proposes to invoke, even while proclaiming loudly that the Southern people accept the constitutional amendments as a final settlement of the *status* of the colored man. We tell this man and the whole gang of cut-throats he represents that they cannot begin their work any too soon if it is to be begun at all. If this issue is to be forced upon the country, it cannot come in a better time than the present. We want next year to decide whether the government of this country is to be one that protects all its citizens, without regard to color or condition, or whether it is be one that stands by and indirectly assists in crushing out one-half of the population of the South. We have been told time and again that the Shreveport *Times* is not a fair representative of Southern sentiment; that it is controlled by a characterless gang of men, without influence or standing. We have at times been disposed to accept this explanation; but month after month and year after year we have seen its advice adopted by the white people, while the pacific utterances of newspapers of more pretensions have been disregarded. Its promptings to murder have been followed, and they will be followed again. In the light of such demonstration it is idle to tell the people of the North that such papers do not speak the sentiments of those who control Southern affairs. If it is otherwise why are not these shameful utterances publicly denounced, and such bushwhackers driven from the cover of their sanctums into an open and fair fight with the people they fear, but pretend to despise? Why are the pledges of peace and good-will so glibly pronounced by Lamar and others, violated again and again under the advice of such a paper as the *Times* without a protest from their authors? We challenge the world to produce a country so ripe in treachery, so full of assassins, so big with hypocrisy and broken promises as the Southern half of this Union. And the editor of a scraggy newspaper, whose chief end in life seems to be the degradation of an humble people, whom he fears will outstrip him in the race of life, talks about the intelligence and culture of Louisianians! Heaven save the mark! And he is afraid the State will be "conquered to barbarism." We submit that it can be conquered to nothing that will not be an improvement on its present standing. To parody the famous sentence of Mme. Roland, we may exclaim: "O Civilization! What crimes have been committed in thy name!"—Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

"WHITE LEAGUE DIABOLISM."

Under this caption a Clinton (Louisiana) correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thus sums up the murder of John Gair and his sister-in-law:

"The truth is simply this: It was decided by the White League Democracy that John Gair should be killed, as he was said to be too smart a nigger to be controlled by the league, and there being no hope of carrying the parish for the Democracy while he lived, and two or three other leading colored men who have great influence with their people.

THE INFAMOUS PLOT.

So it was determined that some ruse should be invented by which to get Gair back here, so that he could be killed. It was at last proposed to frighten this half-witted negress, and upon her statement to issue a warrant for him, and on his way here he was to be met and murdered. The woman was summarily seized and incarcerated, and immediately it was spread like wildfire that she confessed to attempting to poison a certain "Doctor"—who is too contemptible to mention by name. Immediately a warrant, which had been written out before the girl was said to have confessed, was found, signed by a law officer, and a deputy dispatched to Baton Rouge for Gair. It was arranged so that they should leave there at an hour which would bring them near here in the middle of the night so that the valorous deed of these cowardly white line Democracy should not be seen. Some distance out they met the prisoner, who was tied to his horse, and riddled him with bullets. Then it was suggested that "that damn nigger wench would have to be killed too, or she would blow on them!" So they rode bravely into town and

HUNG HER IN ORDER TO STIFFLE THE TRUTH.

And the Democratic editor here was selected to get up a telegram for the press to make it appear as if the party said to have drank from the poisoned dipper was dead. We have not seen the dispatches he has sent—only heard him relate the substance—but since I have been writing this hasty account, the reputed poisoned man has walked past on the street twice! And yet two innocent persons have been brutally murdered on such a damnable White League rumor. This is a beautiful and delightful State to live in since the advent of your Bradleys and Pierreponts. That decision of Judge Bradley has been the *direct* cause of more murders than that old crochety man has hairs on his head. In the councils deciding upon the fiendish course above related, it was distinctly said thrt Judge Bradley had decided that a white man could not be punished for killing a nigger! If the curses of murdered men come back to earth I pity poor Bradly and Pierrepont." JUSTICE.

The St. Charles *Herald*, Hon. Michael Hahn's organ—which Hahn says he does not edit—reminds us of late of an over-fed "purp." It is assuming a role that is *dangerous* for its proprietor, who should remember the adage, that "people living in glass-houses should never throw stones." A word to the wise, etc.

DUTIES.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:

The campaign of 1876 is approaching. This is always an important epoch for colored men, and for that reason, if no other, they should exactly know the attitude they are calculated to take, the course they are justified to pursue, and most particularly the friends they have a right to trust. These instructions must issue from authoritative sources such as now command the respect and confidence of the colored people generally. May I say that it is the only time, when the colored element is considered of any consequence, and seems to call for any regard from the greedy expectants for official stations? The colored men, have an experience before them, which well appreciated, will serve to guide them successfully through the grave circumstances, they shall soon be called upon to meet.

The first point we should consider is, the necessity of forming an impervious union against the corrupt and dangerous influences of bribery and grovelling flattery. It has been too often our misfortune in the past, to have bartered away our dearest interests for the almighty dollar, or for the promise of some lucrative positions; and the effects of such iniquitous politics, have left a crust of dishonor on our race, which will stand upon us as a pressure, perhaps, for generations to come. But if we can, as I trust, succeed in discarding the first authors of our misfortunes, from our confidence; and pick out responsible and characterly men for our representatives, the result of that success will be a virtual repudiation of all spurious Republicans and men of doubtful character who crowd themselves into our conventions to gobble up the best positions in our gift. But while I thus expatiate on reform, I wish it distinctly understood, that the great principles of the National Republican party, which comprise the civil and political equality of all men, American citizens, deserve our respect and confidence, and the support of our suffrage.

Our platform should be one of free and practical ideas, such as will deserve the attention of our unfortunate people struggling against all sorts of oppression, whether direct or indirect. Time has developed the fact that in certain localities and States, the colored people are still hewers of wood and drawers of water, and feel bound to complain of their undeserved ill-treatment. We now, demand a charge and must have it. No more compromise, no more words, no more money to stop the tide of liberty; let our claims be satisfied. Since reconstruction, colored men in certain States have passed from one vicissitude to another of unmitigated anguish and cruel suffering, aggravated by party injustice and treachery. Such a life is not endurable, and must come to an end. We have grown to the age of manhood, and we must assert this virility by a Declaration of Independence. Upon the course we might pursue in the future, seems to hinge the fate of our race in this country. Let us be men, and do what is right.

We do not propose to establish a color line party, because such a thing is impracticable, and in direct opposition to the noble principles of our design; nor do we seek to dissolve our relation with the Republican party to which we are bound by the sacred links of duty. But while our purpose is neither inconsistency nor selfishness, yet, we must stand upon our integrity; responsible to our country, to our God and our race, as we are, and give the cold shoulder to all the traitors who have betrayed our trust and sullied our honor at the expense of our votes and blood. We need not desert our party to choose honest and fearless men; such men can be found, and will, I trust, offer themselves, at the proper time. Let us arm ourselves with a determination of purpose commensurate with the extraordinary character of circumstances; and there is no doubt, we will succeed in damming the floods of corruption and faithlessness, which once treatened to wreck our ship upon the rock of perdition. Since the accession of Gov. Kellogg in 1872, a multitude of young men have grown to the age of citizens, and concomitant to that age, appears a vigor of mind and a patriotic desire in them to take a hand in the coming contest. Such striking evidences of our progress cannot escape the attention of serious thinkers, and should redouble the energy of the veteran leaders of our race, who are now about to determine upon a new policy for the future. But this new crop just growing out of the germ of development, must of necessity receive the fostering care of fatherly advice and encouragement. The veil of inexperience still overhangs their way, while they grope in the dark of uncertainty. All they want is a leading spirit that will bring them to the point of culmination. Now is the time to seek and organize them. Their services might prove of great avail, if they are only given the opportunity of volunteering in the cause of freedom, justice and reform. Some of them, have already attempted to associate their fortunes with our state of affairs, but their efforts have met with no appropriate response from the admitted champions of our cause. But I hope the scruples or motives, which have given birth to such deplorable inations will be rectified by the character of circumstances, and lead to overtures conducive to our recruits. I, for one have little education, but feel that proper recognition from my elders in experience and culture would be the most powerful incentive to my political trust. Now, allow me to conclude in hoping that God will bless us to see the day, when, any man will be practically, as he is constitutionally, the equal of any other man; not only entitled to, but enjoying in this country the blessings of liberty's and the peaceful pursuits of citizenship. Yours, respectfully,

R. L. DEDUNER.

INDIANA COLORED VETERANS.

There was held recently at American Hall, in Indianapolis, Indiana, an interesting meeting; a reunion of the colored soldiers and sailors of that State, participants in the war of the rebellion. We have been favored by these with the report of their proceedings, wherein addresses were made by Sergeants R. H. Felton and R. B. Bagby, Sergeant Major Samuel Trail, and Hon. J. S. Hinton. The attendance was large, and the spirit evinced, as will be observed from the following resolutions, upright and manly; worthy of the brave hearts and loyal hands, who, in the nation's need, so gallantly fought in its defense:

Resolved, That we recognize between right and wrong, and between the results of right and wrong, a gulf wide and deep, and impassible as the gulf which separates heaven from hell.

Resolved, That we maintain perfect freedom in religious opinions, a system of free schools, untrammeled by sects or party; and the right of every one to be admitted thereto.

Resolved, That the cause of liberty and union for which we fought is the cause of God and man, and never to be a lost cause.

Resolved, That the bond between comrades in camp and field was not broken when the volunteer was discharged, but is and ever will be an indissoluble tie of sacred friendship.

Resolved, That the dead are not forgotten; silently they sleep, but their voiceless lips are eloquent for the right.

Resolved, That our comrade in arms, Captain P. B. S. Pinchback, who won such laurels in the field as the first colored captain, and who has won such renown in the councils of the nation, we regard with pride as one of the champions of our race; and we would hail with delight his admission to his seat in the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the colored soldiery hail with pride the political preferment that has fallen upon the distinguished war Governor of our State; and that we, as soldiers, would rejoice at his nomination and election to the highest place in the gift of the people, believing he possesses the essentials to bring about a lasting peace so much desired between the North and South.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The funeral of the deceased Gen. Barber on Tuesday evening was an imposing and largely attended affair. At the residence of the widow, Common and Dryades streets, [illegible] a number of State officials and prominent citizens, the members of Richmond Lodge of Masons, and Ezra Chapter, of which the deceased was a worthy member, assembled; and the brethren of Stringer and Pax Lodges accompanying, together with the presence of Brigadier General Militia, T. Morris Chester, assigned active duty that day by order of Adjutant General Governor Antoine, and two companies of the brigade, numbering about one hundred men, under Captains [illegible] preaux and Elmore, with Colonel Baquie and Antoine, and staff officers Major Canonge and Lieutenant [illegible] borne, gave additional solemnity to the parade to the occasion. Rev. George Dardis and James Hoyt read the service of the A. M. E. Church over the body. After which the procession and funeral, preceded by Kelly's Band playing slow music, proceeded to the church, St. James Chapel, on Dorbigny street; where three clergymen, Messrs. Dardis, Hayman, and Hayward gave short and eloquent addresses. The remains were then taken to Bienville Cemetery, with Masonic burial deposited in the vault where repose the ashes of the lamented Lieutenant Governor P. B. S. Pinchback. Over two thousand people were in attendance, and the last sad rites of sepulture performed, the procession dismissed.

The members of the Athenæum Literary Club will be pleased to observe a call for reassemblage at the residence of Lieutenant Governor Antoine next Thursday night.

Senator Pinchback returned to the city from his trip to Jackson, Miss., on last Tuesday night, in renewed health. His visit there, while at first resulting in prostration from a return of fever, proved afterwards beneficial in the treatment obtained from the use of the waters of a mineral spring owned by a colored gentleman, Dr. T[illegible], resident in that place. The medicinal qualities of this spring are high[illegible] and of such virtues that Senator Pinchback gladly gives command of their service.

Governor Kellogg arrived home on Tuesday night, coming direct from Chicago. In his trip North the Governor has enjoyed all the pleasures of a school boy relieved from [illegible]. Doing thus, however, the Governor states he found time, while in New York, to talk Louisiana railroads, secure a concentration of railroad interests for the State, which, it is hoped, may, with necessary legislation, prove beneficial.

Gen. Hugh J. Campbell returned from his East Feliciana home on last Tuesday night. What the report which is understood to be corroborative of a frightful system of terrorism there shall be [illegible] mains we learn within the Executive, in whose hands [illegible] understood to be. As to the appointment of a successor to ex-Senator Smith, it is known, the appointment is entirely confined to representatives of the turbulent class, are the present deputy sheriffs, and it is now likely that the "good citizens" of Clinton will ask Smith to hold and let his deputies the office.

ATHENÆUM CLUB.

The members of this Club are notified that a meeting will be held THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of Lt. Gov. Antoine, No. 33 Claiborne street. A full attendance is solicited.

L. V. MILLER, Sec.

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L. V. MILLER

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only by buying it with the accumulations from our toil; we desire peace with our white neighbors, on the basis of equal rights, and mutual respect. When they employ us we expect to give good work, as the crops in the past prove we have given, and we in turn want living wages. We wish to cooperate with them for the welfare of our State and country.

And we demand nothing but a realization in practice of what is theoretically given us by law.

Resolved, That candor compels us to say, that we regard the charge of an insurrection coming from parties who inaugurated one of the most fearful insurrections known to the nineteenth century, and from whose crimson hands the blood of thousands are still dripping, with very ill grace. And we are led to believe that the phantoms of their own folly must be haunting them yet; otherwise, they would hardly charge the same crime, upon a race which has ever been loyal to their State and nation, and which has no bloody record to tarnish their memories. And we would recommend to them our example.

Resolved, That in the event the Governor and constituted authorities of the State, fail to arrest, expose, and punish the true conspirators, the assassins and murderers of the colored people in Burke, Washington, Johnson and such other counties, as the late disturbances occurred in; that we advise every colored person, male and female to leave the said counties, and move to some other counties in the State or out of the State if necessary. We however recommend them to wait two or three months to see what action will be taken to give protection to life and person.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CHARGE OF INSURRECTION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF GEORGIA, READ BY MAJOR J. H. DEVEANT, CHAIRMAN.

A convention of colored men of Georgia assembled in the city of Augusta, on the 7th. day of October, 1875, for the purpose of investigating the recent base attempt made by the enemies of

PROGRESS, JUSTICE AND LIBERTY,

to fasten upon us the imputation under the charge of insurrection, of plotting to murder white men, women and children, and to appropriate the land of others to their own use have carefully and patiently investigated the whole matter and give the following as the result of their labors:

That the groundlessness of the charge of insurrection was apparent to us and to every intelligent mind from the very inception of the matter, and would not occupy the valuable time of members of the convention but from the fact that the newspapers of the State have published and given credence to the charge and the false statement telegraphed all over the country, that the colored people meditated and plotted the destruction of the white people in certain counties; a charge which if true of any people should consign them to the abhorrence of mankind, and the curse of God.

The charge of insurrection has been made and heralded to the world, against a people whose history in this country gives the lie to the charge; and which is entirely unfounded in fact. The base ingratitude of the people making the charge has no parallel in modern history. By this act those who are responsible have consigned themselves to a position of contempt and cowardice from which it will take generations to relieve them. The colored people during the war it is well known, sustained the white people of this State by laboring faithfully for the support of the wives and children, mothers and sisters of the men who were fighting to perpetuate bondage, choosing to await the own good time of their God, than to avail themselves of the quicker and more decisive method of obtaining freedom by annihilating the class which held them in slavery in the South.

Since the close of the war our people have devoted themselves chiefly to agricultural pursuits, and, being made citizens of the United States, have attempted the free exercise of the privilege secured by such citizenship; and have not in a single instance interfered with, or attempted to encroach upon the rights of others. In these, we have been cheated and swindled without mercy by those whose property we have preserved during the war; and murder has been resorted to, to prevent the free exercise of our citizenship and destroy our fealty to Republican institutions; as the hundreds of graves of Republican patriots, who have died for daring to advocate the principles of liberty in this State, testify. The murders committed by the God-defying Ku-klux Klan of Georgia have almost completely destroyed every vestige of Republicanism, and freedom of speech is not permitted in about half the counties of the State. These murders and other brutal and inhuman crimes are still committed in certain localities, and no effort is ever made to arrest and bring to punishment the cowardly villains who go in scores and commit their hellish deeds upon liberty-loving, and loyal, though unoffending men and women. So effectual has been the work of terror all over the State, that a half million of colored people in the State have not a single representative in Congress, although there are four Republican districts in the State of Georgia. And there are only about eight or nine Republicans in the General Assembly of the State, which is composed of 219 members. This result has been obtained by murdering certain leaders and driving off others, by threats and outrages, and by intimidating others, in order that they might more effectually carry on the system of cheating and ballot-box stuffing. This state of things has been successfully and systematically carried on since reconstruction. But even this, it is feared by the desperate Bourbon leaders, has not given them the absolute control necessary to use the masses of white men for their nefarious schemes; and hence the charge of

THE INSURRECTION.

The code of Georgia defines insurrection to be "any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the State, with intent to the denial thereof, when the same is manifested or intended to be manifested by acts of violence." There has been not a single act of resistance to the lawful authorities. There has been no proof whatever to justify the suspicion that such a thing as insurrection was ever meditated by any one in the State; and none knew this better than the plotters of the dastardly scheme and those who made the charge. No one knew the utter improbability of such a charge better than the gallant "commander in chief of the army and navy of Georgia," who so hastily rushed to the "front," and who left the jail at Sandersville stocked with innocent men: for, under his systematic management, the arms received from the National Government have been almost entirely distributed to white men; as the following shows:

There were received by the State of Georgia, since the close of the late war to October 28, 1873, 1180 breech-loading rifles, 870 rifled muskets, 520 Relmington revolvers, 520 cavalry sabres, 5 light 12-pounder bronze guns, and 50 non-commissioned officer's swords, with 140,500 cartridges, and all accoutrements to the value of $14,105 38. They were distributed as follows by the Governor: to 21 white companies, 1180 breech-loading rifles; to 14 white companies, 700 rifled muskets; to 10 white companies, 410 revolvers and 410 sabres; 5 white companies, 5 light 12-pounder bronze guns; to 3 colored companies, but 150 rifled muskets (50 each to Savannah, Macon and Atlanta). The following is a summary of the above:

Springfield breech-loading rifles to white men	1,180
Springfield rifle muskets to white men	700
Revolvers to white men	410
Sabres to white men	410
Cannons to white men	5
Springfield rifled muskets (muzzle loaders) to colored men	150
Cartridges to white men	130,000
Cartridges to colored men	8,000

Washington and Jefferson counties received of the above 50 breech-loading rifles, 50 muskets, 50 revolvers, 40 sabres, with the proportion of cartridges and full accoutrements, which were distributed to white men. Colored men received and have none. No arms issued by the United States to the State of Georgia since October, 1873, have been given to colored men

Reference to the above figures will show the ridiculousness of any attempt to resist the lawful authorities of the State by the colored people, and the utter folly of supposing the negroes of Washington, Jefferson, Johnson, and adjacent counties, could massacre the white people, even if they desired.

CAUSE OF THE INSURRECTION.

But an election for Governor and all other officers in the State is to take place next year, as will as the election for President of the United States, and the shrewd managers of the desperate Bourbons, fearing that the poor classes and Christian element of the State may not be controlled as usual—the old cry of negro equality having become an issue of the past—therefore it was necessary to excite the fears of the less informed and ignorant whites, by making them believe that the colored people were plotting their destruction. The whites were controlled as a class in past elections by making them believe that the negroes were to have their daughters and wives; the Republicans passed the Civ Right bill. The impression has been created by the same political scheme that the negroes of Washington, Burke and other counties contemplated murdering the white men and old women, and appropriating the young white women to themselves. The whole thing is wickedly, maliciously false and absurd.

But it must be remembered that this story is told to a class of white people who know but little if any-

THANKSGIVINGS PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON Oct. 27.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

In accordance with a practice, at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year. Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from whence they are derived and the extent of our obligations to the Father of all mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year by His continuing mercy. Civil and religious liberty have been maintained, peace has reigned within our borders, labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamity. Apart from national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favor and protection which he has enjoyed.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States, do recommend that, on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, abstaining from all secular pursuits, from their accustomed avocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and in such forms as may, seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgments and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favors.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Says the Cincinnati *Trade List*:

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—General Rutherford B. Hays, who has been elected Governor of Ohio, after an exciting contest, in which the personality of the candidates seems to have been wholly forgotten, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1842, and studied law at Cambridge. He practiced his profession in Cincinnati until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the service as Major of the 23d Ohio Regiment. He served with distinction, and at the close of the war was Brigadier General, with the brevet rank of Major General. In 1864 he was elected a Representative in Congress from Cincinnati, being re-elected in 1866, but resigned his seat in 1867 when he was elected Governor of Ohio. He was re-elected Governor in 1869. In 1873 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. Henry B. Banning, the candidate of the "Liberal Republicans." Governor Allen, who was defeated at the election on Tuesday, appointed Gen. Hays one of the Commissioners to represent Ohio at the Centennial.

DIED:

In this city on the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., GEN. A. E. BARBER, in the 46th year of his age.

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for $4.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cts. per Number, or 12 Nos. for $4.

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SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR BARGAIN, WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Address, J. L. PETERS,
oct30 843 BROADWAY, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, October 29, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	— @ —	—
Low Ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	— @ —	—
Strict Ordinary	11 @ 11¼	—
Good Ordinary	11¼ @ 11¾	11¾
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾ @ 12	—
Low Middling	12 @ 12¼	12¼
Strict Low Middling	12¼ @ 12¾	—
Middling	12¾ @ 13	12¾
Strict Middling	13 @ 13¼	—
Good Middling	13¼ @ 13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13¾ @ 14	—
Fair	— @ —	—

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	9,976
Arrived since last statem't	8,301
Arrived previously	140,717—149,018
Total	158,994
Cleared to-day	1,050
Cleared previously	65,070—66,120
Stock on hand and on shipboard	92,874
Stock on hand same time last year	60,316

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 11-16d; to New York ⅝c; to Boston via New York 11-16d; to Providence and Fall River 13-16d; to Philadelphia ¾d.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

SUGAR—7¾@8¼c for common, 7¾@8¼ for good common; 8¾c for fair; 9¼c for good fair; 9@9¼c for fully fair; 9¼@10c for prime to choice; 10 for yellow clarified, and 10¼c for off white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 50@53c for common; 53@65c for fair; 67@69c for prime; —@70c for strictly prime, and —@74c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at $4 62½ double extra $5 25, low treble extra $5 50, good treble extra —@5 75, choice treble extra $6 00@6 50, and $7 50 ₱ bbl for choice and family extra.

PORK—Mess 24 00 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $24@22 25 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—10c for shoulders.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 10c, clear rib sides —@12c, and clear sides 14¼c ₱ lb.

LARD—Keg is quoted at 15@15¼c, and tierce refined at 15c.

CORN IN SACKS—White 82c, yellow 78c ₱ bushel.

OATS—Choice St. Louis 48c, choice Texas 53c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—$1 07½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime $24; choice $27 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—$3 25@3 30 ₱ bbl.

COW PEAS—74c ₱ bushel for mixed and 75c for clay

WHISKY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 17½@1 18, and Western at $1 20@1 21 ₱ gallon.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured are quoted at 17@17¼c, and tierces 16@16¼c ₱ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—$1 35 ₱ bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—14¼c ₱ lb.

BAGGING—5c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 15@15½c, India 11c ₱ yard.

STARCH—Is quoted at 4¼c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: low lugs 7¼@8, good 8¾@10c; low leaf 11½@13c; medium 13½@16½c; good leaf 17@18½c; fine 19@20c; selections nominal.

The Citizens' Savings Bank,

(A bank for small savings),

GRUNEWALD HALL,

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. J. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. jan23 1y

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TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given as an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, THUS THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN PREMISES AT NIGHT, and exposing them to depredations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 133 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices. je12 6m

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SHIRTS from $1 25 to $300 a piece, and an equal variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at prices to suit the times.

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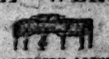

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LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$30,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
20 prizes of	500 are		15,000
100 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each, for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each, for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $500 each, for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $30,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

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Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28 74

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40,000 CIGARS, of assorted sizes, just withdrawn from the Custom-House, and for sale at low rates to suit the trade.

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Corner Canal and Exchange.
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july31 1y

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THE LESSON OF THE LEAVES.

As one by one, these Autum leaves descending
To droop and die,
In rustled murmurs, breathe one soft unending
Sad threnody,
Till branch and bough whereon no vestige lingers
Of Summer bloom,
Trace out upon the sky, with withered fingers,
Their Wintry doom.

So, one by one, these earthly hopes we cherish—
More dearly prized,
Perchance, than heaven itself—fall off and perish
Unrealized,
And leave us, with life's Winter o'er us stealing,
And skies o'ercast,
With bared and outstretched arms for help appealing
To Heaven at last.

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

OCTOBER.

Sunday, 31—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

NOVEMBER.

Monday, 1—All-Saints.
Sunday, 7—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 14—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 21—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 28—First Sunday in Advent.
Tuesday, 30—St. Andrew.

Says *Harper's Weekly:*

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have determined not to come immediately to New York, though it was erroneously reported that they would begin preaching in Gilmore's Concert Garden. They require as a condition of their visit to any place an invitation from the evangelical pastors, without whose co-operation they hesitate to proceed. The Baptist ministers of New York, at their meeting October 4, discussed the "Place of Evangelists in the New Testament Economy." One or two speakers expressed the opinion that too much was expected of evangelists, and that the real work of the ministry must be done by the pastors. Mr. Moody has thus far confined his preaching to New England: October 3 was spent in Brattleborough, Vermont. The people flocked to hear him from all the country round. The Evangelists have finally decided to begin, Sunday, October 31, at the Rink, in Brooklyn. This building will seat from 7000 to 8000 persons. The services will be held on Sundays at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., so as not to interfere with worship in the churches. Early morning prayer-meetings will be held in Dr. Talmage's church, and preaching services at the Rink every night of each week except Saturday.

In accordance with agreement services were duly held last Sunday in the Brooklyn Rink by the two great revivalists, assisted by the local clergy.

A practical application of Christianity for the State's good is afforded in the following seasonable deliverance of the recent Baptist State Asrociation of Minnesota:

"Whereas, The public prints at home and abroad are frequently calling attention to the indebtedness of the State of Minesota on account of bonds commonly called "railroad bonds,' and charges have been made injurious to the character of the State for honesty and justice because she has failed to pay interest upon said bonds according to contract;

"Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to report to the next meeting of this Convention whether the charge so made upon the credit and good name of the State of Minesota has any just foundation, and if so, what duty rests upon us, as Christian members of the State, to arouse the public mind and conscience to the necessity of removing the stain of repudiation."

God's demands are always endorsed by our own consciences.—Heubner.

Best of all is it to preserve everything in a pure, still heart, and let there be for every pulse a thanksgiving, and for every breath a song.—Gossner.

Since the close of the war the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church has doubled its membership, having now 712,765 communicants, and 3224 itinerants, and 5365 local preachers. The increase last year was 36,165.

SIXTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE COMIC MONTHLY,

THE LEADING HUMOROUS JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

THE COMIC MONTHLY is sold by every newsdealer in the United States, and on all the principal railroads. By mail, post paid, one dollar per annum, in advance. No mail subscriptions are desired from places where news agencies are established. No discounts to clubs. No agents or canvassers wanted. No premiums offered.

JESSE HANEY & Co., Publishers, 119 Nassau street, New York. sept18 tf

HENRY A. BROWN.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

26 St. Charles Street.

aug28 1y NEW ORLEANS.

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THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the *INTER-OCEAN* was as early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim as

A Family Newspaper,

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside

The Commercial Department.

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,
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And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The Inter-Ocean has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription,

DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance,) per year	$12 00
By mail (payable in advance), 3 months	3 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra)	2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance)	$ 3 00
By mail, club of four (in advance)	11 00
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One FREE copy with every club of ten.

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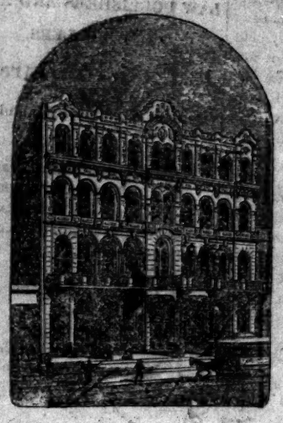

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